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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

For Vice-President......SCHUYLER COLFAX. NEW-YORK:JOHN A. GRISWOLD. For Lieut.-Governor ALONZO B. CORNELL. For Canal Commissioner ALEXANDER BARKLEY. For State Prison Inspector HENRY A. BARNUM. For Clerk of Appeals CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

found: Montana, The Sea Side, A Rebel Calumny Refuted, Sailing of Missionaries, The Campaign, The Indian Commission, The Master Masons, New York Institution for the Blind, The Ku-Klux Klan, and An Important Suitabout Slaves; on the third, Boston, The Courts, and the Money Market; on the sixth, Personal, and on the seventh, Real Estate.

The Republicans of Missouri yesterday nominated the Hon. J. W. McClurg (the present Congressman) for Governor, and a full State

Another letter descriptive of Montana, from our special correspondent, A. K. M., will be found on our second page. The agriculture and mineral wealth of that Territory is described in a clear and attractive manner.

A riot, in which over 50 negroes were killed, occurred at Millican, Texas, on Wednesday. The Associated Press agent, who sends us the report, blames the negroes and a few sympathizers. Advices by mail will have to be awaited before we can place the responsibility where it belongs.

The new United States Senators from North Carolina and Louisiana were admitted to their seats yesterday. Subsequently Mr. Cattell's bill for the issue of three-per-cent temporary loan certificates, to redeem the compound interest-bearing notes, was passed. Another attempt to bring up the bill granting more protection to American citizens abroad was defeated. The Deficiency bill was considered to the hour of adjournment. The House was engaged nearly all day and evening on the Funding bill. The amendment to make the new bonds subject to taxation was defeated.

We publish this morning two characteristic speeches recently delivered by great lights of the Democratic party, thinking them excellent Republican documents for which we wish a wide circulation during the campaign. The first is by Robert Toombs, who strained every nerve to push the Southern States into secession while he was still a Senator of the United States, and under oath to support the Union: who afterward became a high officer of the Confederacy; and who by any other government in the world except ours would long ago have been punished as a traitor. Mr. Toombs does not understand the changes which the

ently believes, with Gov. Wise, that "secession "is not dead," and on slight provocation would be as vigorous as ever. His speech is modeled closely upon the celebrated "Pogram Defi-"ance," and is one of that old furious sort whereat the Southern heart used to leap with warlike rage, and Northern miscreants were popularly supposed to howl with anguish. There has been no war, Mr. Toombs seems to think, but "ten thousand devils loosed" upon the people of Atlanta, and now Atlanta means to have her revenge. The Radical party is composed of "the greatest criminals the world "ever saw," of "men whose acts have shamed human nature itself and violated every principle of virtue and of truth." But the Democratic party means to "grapple with the enemy," and has therefore fixed itself upon "the old landmarks which safely carried our British ancestors through six hundred years of toil and trouble and bloodshed, landing them finally on the rock of liberty and of hope"-a boid and beautiful metaphor, which reminds us of the legend of the Saint who crossed a river on a tombstone. The orator very frankly of legal voters, But he utterly condemns and avows that the Rebellion "was produced by protests against any discrimination based on the defeated Democratic party in 1860," and he wants no peace, will accept no peace, until a Black that does not equally disqualify a the Democratic party is restored. He proposes to resist the Reconstruction laws to the death -and, in a word, to go into the election of 1868 as he went into that of 1860-promising to alike; or, if there be any discrimination, it stand by the issue if he won, but to go to

war if he lost.

The speech of George H. Pendleton at Grafton was better than that of Mr. Toombs, as the speech of an astute politician must always be better than that of a mere fanatic, and as fallacy is superior to empty rant. Mr. Pendleton eulogized the Democratic party as the guide which "in every vicissitude of our history has appeared to direct us with its wisdom and to "extricate us by its courage." In the vicissitudes of 1801, the Democratic party directed us into a civil war, and in the vicissitades of 1868 it threatens to direct us into another. We have been extricated from one war, not by the Democratic party, but by the patriotism of the loyal North, the statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln, and the genius of the great commander whom we have chosen as our next President; and we have no intention of trusting ourselves to the deceitful guide who would bring all our troubles back again. Mr. Pendleton descanted at some length on the despotism of military governments; but the Republican party has long been laboring for their destruction, and it is only a Democratic President and his adherents who seek to preserve them. He clamored for the immediate restoration of the Southern States to the Union; but that is the chief feature in our policy, and it is he who has so long prevented it. He inveighed against the corruption and extravagance of the Administration; but the Administration is Democratic, not Republican. Finally, Mr. Pendleton proceeded to the financial question, assured us in the most emphatic terms that the New-York Convention had fully committed itself to his repudiation scheme; and so held out the pros- Millions of our countrymen and lifelong vaspect of universal bankruptcy in case Horatio salage—we feel that the man who proposes Seymour should be elected. Compared with the harangue of the much-resounding Toombs, his speech was moderate and dignified in tone; but neither address will do much good to the

POOR FRANK!

Gen. Francis P. Blair, jr., is the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and the notoriously delicate health of ex-Gov. Seymour renders probable his early accession to the Presidency in the most improbable contingency of his party triumphing in the approaching election. His opinions, deliberately expressed, on the gravest Until a few weeks ago the difference of opinquestion now demanding the attention of our jon between the United States and the whole countrymen, were given to the public with express reference to his own nomination for the Presidency. He virtually said to the Convention, "Here is the sort of man you will find in Frank Blair; this is the way he would deal with the problem of Reconstruction: if you would have it so dealt with. I am your man." The Convention nominated him, not merely in view of this letter, but emphatically because of this letter; and the unchanged Rebel organs at the South are now quoting and exulting over it as their strong reason for supporting the Tammany ticket. It is the key-note of their canvass. Hence the importance widely attached to it.

The World is troubled by this letter. It badly wants to have its ticket regarded as Conservative; while here is its second candidate's letter of the most Jacobinic and revolutionary type-not an old letter, hunted up to annoy him by its untimely reminiscences; not a private letter, betrayed by some friendly indiscretion; but a fresh, deliberate letter, written for the public, and first printed in The World-written for the Convention expressly to commend the writer to its favor-as it evidently did. How are its clear drift and purport explained away?

The World tries to set a back-fire-or rather to raise a smoke-by talking of one Greeley. who has been (and is) an advocate of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage-who chose to emphasize his convictions at the moment when to do so was to preclude his own election to the U. S. Senate, which others said had else been certain-who defied caution and alienated friends by signing the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, &c., &c. This The World pleads as an offset to Blair's Jacobinism.

But who objects to Blair that he would be merciful to those who have been Rebels? Who as assailed him as an advocate of Universal Amnesty? Look again at his programme, as originally put forth by The World:

originally put forth by The World:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the iConstitution: and that is for the President-elect to declare these (Reconstruction) acts null and void, compet the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the White people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the representatives elected by the White people of the South, and, with the cooperation of the President, it will not be difficult to compet the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue; and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country."

—Gen. Blair, it will be seen, chooses "to put

- Gen. Blair, it will be seen, chooses "to put this issue plainly to the country." He deems this "the sure way to avoid all future strife." He, therefore, matures his programme; The World prints it; the Democratic Convention adopts it, by nominating its author. If the American People want that programme executed, they will of course elect that author. There is the whole case in a nut-shell; and we are willing to submit it on the instant and without further argument.

The World, unable to vindicate Blair's manifesto, essays the safer task of misrepresenting Greeley, whose position it thus caricatures:

"His creed, habitually condensed by himself into the brevity of a motto, was 'Universal Annesty and Impartial Suffrage.' He remonstrated with great force of argument and headstrong fervor against the impolicy, and what he then regarded as the futility, of excluding the leading citizens of the South from active participation in the politics of their section. He did not think it essential that all the negroes should vote, but only such part of them as should be found to possess reasonable qualifications of intelligence."

because they were Rebels years ago. All he requires is, that they shall now be hearty Unionists, loyal to their country and to Republican Liberty. But if the Ku-Klux Klan, the assassins of Ashburn, the systematic burners of school-houses for Blacks, and those who, according to her Constitutional Convention, have made Texas a Pandemonium of murder whenever the presence of a Copperhead as Military Commander rendered the homicide of Unionists a safe amusement, are to be enfranchised at once, without condition or qualification, it will be on some other motion than that of Mr. Greeley. He would gladly blot out all remembrance of bygone Rebellion, provided those who are to be amnestied will cease to act as malignant, rancorous Rebels.

As to Suffrage, The World deliberately and willfully misrepresents Mr. Greeley. He never favored Universal Suffrage-that is, Suffrage without qualification or restriction. He would prefer that a light poll-tax should be assessed upon every sane adult male citizen, and make the tax-list of any election district its registry Color, and insists that nothing shall disqualify White. If there are to be "reasonable quali-"fications of intelligence," (a very slippery test,) they should apply to White and Black should favor those who cannot read simply because to teach them was, in their youth, a

crime against the State. The World seeks to deduce from its false premises conclusions absolutely monstrous. It

"With what consistency can he (Greeley) denounce as 'revolutionary' an attempt to undo what, in his opinion ought never to have been done? In his opinion, the disfranchisement of the leading Southern Whites was an unwise and mistaken policy; how then can he ob-ject to its reversal? In his opinion, the security of the negro race did not require that all of them should vote but only those who are qualified; why then should be re-gard as a calamity the prospect of restering things to the basis which he himself proposed as a settlement of our difficulties?"

Reply.-What Gen. Blair proposes is not to repeal, to reverse, to restore, to enfranchise, but expressly to "treat the Reconstruction acts as null and void," to "disperse" by Military force "the carpet-bag State Governments," expel by violence from Congress the present representatives of Southern States, and "allow the White people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives." All this is based on the grossly unconstitutional assumption that Whites, as Whites, are entitled to special and exclusive privileges in the Union-that Blacks (in short) have no rights that Whites are bound to respect." It is the vital spirit of the late Rebellion, reviving its watchwords and repeating its resort to violence and bloodshed in their support. Gen. Blair proposes nakedly an aristocratic usurpation and a reactionary revolution. Even were the Reconstruction acts as bad as their enemies charge, this would be utterly unjustifiable-nay, atrocious. But when we consider that their most distinctive characteristic is not restriction but enfranchisementthat they are all that stand between Four their overthrow by revolutionary conspiracy and military force is a blacker traitor than even Louis Napoleon. We give the Democracy joy of their convert-candidate! May be cling to them like the shirt of Nessus!

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. Lord Stanley, the day before yesterday, an nounced in the House of Commons that En gland was ready to accept the American view of naturalization, and that he therefore regarded a serious misunderstanding of the two countries on this subject to be impossible. of the European Governments threatened to lead to serious complications. In Europe the monarchical law regarded every one who had been born a subject to the crown as a subject for lifetime. No acquisition of citizenship in a foreign republic, like the United States, was recognized; and if the emigrant returned on a visit to his native country, he was regarded and treated as a citizen who had been absent without permission, and who was, during that time, amenable to all the laws of the country. In the United States, all political parties agree in regarding such a theory as absurd. We believe that a citizen has the right of leaving his native country, and of settling in any other country he pleases, and that his native country can claim no kind of jurisdiction over him after the day of his departure. It is a great triumph of American institutions that the monarchies of the Old World begin to admit that they have been wrong and the United States right. In the treaties which Mr. Bancroft has recently concluded with the German States, the American principle is recognized; and though these treaties, as we have shown, are unsatisfactory in some of their stipulations, the recognition in them of the American principle of naturalization is a great progress. England now declares her willingness to follow in the wake of Prussia. The declaration of the Ministry that they are willing to abandon an old English, and instead to adopt an American principle, is certainly a compliment to American institutions, and to make it may have cost some sacrifice to English pride. It should, however, be noted, on the other hand, that the pretended adoption of the American principle does not imply an agreement with the influences which we derive from it. Foreign Governments may and disagreements are not altogether impossihas been made in the right direction.

defies both the land forces and the iron-clads of brings no intelligence except that the early fall of the great stronghold is confidently expected. But the same expectation has been entertained by the Allies for at least a year, and, as the Cable dispatch does not announce any progress since the date of our latest steamer dispatches, we believe that the situation at the seat of war is, on the whole, unfavorable to the Allies. Should, however, Humaita be finally forced to surrender, it is very probable that the Allies will find other strongholds to obstruct their advance upon or along the river Paraguay, fortress. It is, on the contrary, reported that the | party-316! mouth of the Tibicuary River, which, a few miles above Humaita, flows into the Paraguay, has been strongly fortified, and will be as formidable a check to the further advance of the Allies as Humaita. In the meanwhile, the opposition to the further continuance of the war steadily increases in all the three allied countries. The

war has made in political affairs, and appar- that men should be disfranchised to-day merely and quasi despair is beginning to set in. In Buenos Ayres the Governor of the Province, and the choice of the Province for Vice-President of the Republic, has very emphatically declared against any further continuance of the

NOT SIX YEARS OLD!

The Jonesborough [East Tennessee] Express of Oct. 31, 1862, lies before us. It is a small, dingy sheet, but blazing all over with Rebel malignity and Rebel (bogust victories. One dispatch from Chattanooga exults over the killing near Nashville of f" W. B. Stokes, Colonel of a renegade Tennessee regiment," who nevertheless is still alive and a Radical Member of Congress. Gen. Beauregard telegraphs from Charleston that "The Abolitionists attacked in force at Pocataligo and Coosawhatchie yesterday, 22d, and were badly whipped" -that "The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit." Gen. Morgan (John H.) has just captured Lexington, Ky. Bragg's bulletin claims a decisive victory at Perryville, Ky., with the capture of 400 men and 15 guns, yet oddly admits that he is on the retreat with "the enemy 'following slowly, but not pressing us." But the news that most delights Rebel hearts is as

"The Democratic gain in Ohio is 50,000.
"The Democrats have a majority in the Legislatures of The Democrats have a majority in the Legislatures of Indiana and Prinsylvania, thereby securing two U.S. Sentators"—that is, Hendricks and Buckalew.

-John Mitchel has just arrived in Richmond via New-York and Washington, undetected, and is to have an Irish brigade raised for him, which be didn't.

But the "great gun" of this little Rebel oracle is the manifesto of the Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, (late Andy Johnson's spread-eagle advocate before the Senate,) wherein he, in reply to a Rebel Committee, sets forth that he has been a strong Unionist, because of Lincoln's solemn pledges to protect and uphold Slavery, but said Lincoln's [First] Proclamation of Freedom has made him a first-rate Rebel. He closes as follows:

"Now, with all these acts before me, I declare to you "Now, with all these acts before me, I declare to you nost solemnly that, unless I am mistaken in my own owers of endurance, I would have suffered confiscation, anishment, imprisonment, or death before I would have keen ground aroinst toe United States; because I beered Mr. Lincoln intended honestly to redeem his pledge. But his last Proclamation came upon me like a clap thunder in a clear sky. it filled me with amazement and horror. It satisfied me that Mr. Lincoln's pledges are insincere. If convinced me that he had basely violated his orth to support the Constitution. It assured me eyond doubt that his object is not to restore the Union at was, or the Constitutions it is, but to rob us of our axes, and not only to deprive us of the political power thich their ownersup gives as under the Constitution, it, in emancipating them, to enslave us. His declara-

amploon of the Constitution, we reatest visitator of the accument he pretents to sustain.

"In thus stating my own views and feelings I have meredeciated what I believe to have been the common phalons of the Union men of East Tennessee; and in howing the reasons why I have been so long and so havoured developed at this, without attempting to distate to others, that I have presented some of the considerations upon which every Union man in the South can be honestly and conscientiously influenced to give his hearly cooperation in the most unjecting resistance and to the utmost hearlys of war.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obschedus servant.

"Thos. A. P. Nelson."

MORE PENNSYLVANIA EXPLOITS. Having discussed and exemplified the per-

formances of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee in the rural districts in 1867, we turn for variety's sake to the irban exploits of the same patriotic body. Last year, in Philadelphia, the Democratic City ticket was declared elected by a majority of a little less than 2,000. Of course, the defeated candidates contested the returns, the result the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward, for instance, every variety of iniquity known to ments in the way of a place in the Cabinetthe hustings, and thus far discovered and de- he asks the petty boon that his father-in-law veloped by Democratic ingenuity, seems to have been resorted to. It was in evidence that the election officers informed people who came to vote that it did not make any differ- very much afraid that we see the hand of that ence whether they were naturalized or implacable Radical, Gen. Butler, in this whole not; and it didn't, most certainly, so business. We beg the members of the House far as these guardians of the purity to rise above any party considerations. Presiof the polls were concerned. There were, dent Johnson owes to those Senators who it is true, assessment lists; but they were no more regarded than if they had been so many pieces of blank paper. In one instance the Judge of Elections took forcible | They certainly earned it; and for the House t all day, as if he were hatching a Democratic victory. In the Eighth Division of this Fourth Ward, divers enterprising voters "personated" | Mr. Henderson, is the most malignant kind of real voters who were legally registered, but partisanship. By all means let Mr. Henderwho, being dead or otherwise prevented from son's father-in-law have his place. appearing, were cared for kindly by these benevolent individuals who had taken a fancy to their names. Among the missing men was John Godfrey. Upon examination, it turned out that, with profuse liberality, John Godfrey had voted twice. Upon further examination it turned out that John Godfrey had not voted at all! Here was a circumstance so exceedingly extraordinary that it can only be explained upon the presumption that some enthusiastic Democrat first labored under the hallucination that he was the veritable John Godfrey, and so voted in the name of that absent elector, and then forgot that he had voted as John Godfrey, and so, as John Godfrey, voted again! Clearly, John Godfrey, whoever he may be, and whether he may be quick or dead, was most nobly represented at the polls of the Fourth Ward, Eighth Division, upon this interesting occasion. Perhaps a more thorough inquiry might even disclose the fact that there were two John Godfreys in each of the other divisions of the Ward, i. e., if all the Judges of Election did not preside with the make demands which we are unable to concede, list of taxables deposited under the more opaque portions of their constitutions. It was a great ble in the future. Still, a very important step day for John Godfrey, and not less so for the whole numerous family of Smiths, Joneses, et al. One thing is clear. If the Judge of Elections The Paraguayan stronghold Humaita still is hereafter to sit upon the list of taxables, it will be necessary to provide clairvoyants capathe Allies. The mail steamer which arrived ble of reading the names of the real voters at Lisbon from Brazil the day before yesterday | regularly assessed, in spite of the fleshiest ob-

The result of the John Godfrey style of vohighly encouraging to the Democrats. In this single precinct it was proved that forty-four smart men "personated" forty-four men who were not smart enough to be present. It thirty-seven free and independent citizens tion, were not on the lists at all. The glorious

But that day, throughout the Fourth Ward, John Godfrey exhibited a kind of godlike ubiquity, although he prudently operated in various localities under various names. In the Seventh Division there was voting with a perfect looseness-hardly anybody being sworn, and no legal record of the proceedings being Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Buenos Ayres | kept. The Republican window-men or challen-

were weary, but no attention, or next to none, was paid to their remonstrances. The Demoeratic majority was, therefore, 241. It was as bad in the Third Ward, where Every Democratic vote offered was received and all challenges totally disregarded. The Democratic majority, therefore, was 351, and might easily have been made twice as large if there had been time. So, too, the John Godfreys were very active and successful in the Seventeenth, the Twenty-fifth, and the Fifth and Second Wards. Take the Twenty-fifth for instance. It swarms with foreigners. There was 373 Democratic majority, and only one naturalization paper was called for and inspected, although more than 200 persons professing to be naturalized voted without hinderance. How many of them called themselves John Godfrey we are not informed.

-If the people of Philadelphia are powerless to prevent this Fall a repetition of Mr. John Godfrey's exploits, all we can say is that they deserve to be pitied.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD. The Troy Daily Times thus disposes of some

of the later attacks on the Republican candidate for Governor of our State:

"It was hardly to be expected that the opposition would again call up their oft-repeated slanders in relation to the monitors and iron-clads built by Mr. Grisweld and his patriotic copartners. It has already passed into history that these gentlemen built the original Monitor at their own risk, having agreed not to call upon the Governent for remuneration until the little vessel had been tested in action. Strong in faith, receiving but a negative support from the Navy Department, they completed their Monitor at their own cost, and the result is known. Millions of dollars' worth of property was saved at Fortress Monroe alone; Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York were rescued from destruction by the Merrimac, and, until Norfolk fell, McClellan's grand army slept in peace upon the Peninsula only under the 'cheese-boxes' of the little Monitor. This is a record of which the party that nominated Mr. Griswold has a right to feel proud. The Government has never fully reimbursed him for the ron-clads which he assisted in furnishing for its use. Congress stepped in and saved his partners and himself from absolute rain, by timely means of relief; but Mr. Griswold never urged their doing so by word or act, pubicly or privately. When his contracts were completed, he found that, in spite of this additional relief, he had fin ished them at a pecuniary loss of at least fifty thousand offers. This is the manner in which our candidate for

Governor grew rich upon his war contracts. " The Democracy may sneer even in the face of these indisputable facts, but Republics are not always ungraterul. The people of this State will remember the selfsacrificing zeal with which Mr. Griswold served the country. They will remember how the introduction of the iron-clads caused a complete revolution in the system of naval warfare, that has elicited the wonder and admiration of the civilized world; how it protected our flag from dishonor, and scaled up the ports of the secoded States; how it operated powerfully in preventing the intervention of foreign nations; and how, by paralyzing the mayal energies of the enemy, it aided the army overywhere in obtaining mastery over the rebellion. The per ple will recall the record of our candidate, and will see that his own State rewards him for his patriotism and integrity. And the assaults of his maligners will drop as harmlessly into oblivion as the shells of the Merriman fell from the impregnable turret of the stanch little

The New-York Times has a Washington correspondent with whom we more frequently his dispatch yesterday he says:

"The House to-day rejected the conference report on the bill regulating ad interim appointments, notwith-standing it was agreed to by such able lawyers as Jas. E. Wilson and Mr. Boutwell, simply because under the bill it was possible that Judge Foote. Senator Henderson's father-in-law, might become Acting Commissioner of Patonts for ten days at a time. Partisan malignity sel-dom goes so far as this. All other points in the bill were acceptable."

We concur in his indignant comment that partisan malignity seldom goes so far as 'this." If there is one man in the country to whom an office should be given, it is Mr. Senator Henderson. And when-with his record on Impeachment, his sacrifices on bebeing developments of exceeding richness. In | half of Mr. Johnson, his noble devotion to the cause of the Second Jackson, his disappointmay be made Commissioner of Patents "for "ten days at a time," nothing but a spirit of 'partisan malignity" could refuse. We are saved him from conviction the greatest debt that one man can owe to another. In the nobility of his soul he is anxious to pay it. possession of the list of taxables, and sat on or the Senate to interfere in the appointment of a father-in-law, a brother-in-law, a cousin, or any near kinsman or friend of Senators like

We notice by the Washington dispatches that a strong effort is being made to appoint ex-Senator Foster or Harris to the vacancy in the Court of Claims occasioned by the death of Judge Wilmot. We have nothing to say against either of these gentlemen, both of whom are wise men and lawyers. But we insist that no appointment shall be made by the President until he has fully considered the claims of Mr. Nelson. There are two positions vacant which Mr. Nelson could fill with signal ability. One is that of Judge of the Court of Claims, and the second the Governorship of the new Territory of Alaska. And now that we look at the matter more closely, we do not see any reason why he could not fill both of these positions. In the first place, the business before the Court of Claims is generally in the nature of frauds upon the Government, and it could be discussed with more coolness and patience in Alaska than in Washington. Or, if Mr. Nelson should object to leaving Washington, the duties of the Governorship of the new Territory are so light and unimportant that they might be just as well performed in Washington. As Mr. Washburne is the champion of economy in the House, we beg leave to suggest that he get the two offices combined into one, and that he insist upon the appointment of Mr. Nelson.

There is a very interesting war now going on between The Herald and The World. According to The World, one hundred persons in ting in the Fourth Ward, Eighth Division, was the Nineteenth Ward have associated together and determined to withhold all support, in the way of advertising or subscriptions, from The Herald. The World also states that the Democrats have knocked down the city circuwas further proved that two hundred and lation of The Herald from 13,371 to 3,371-a loss of 10,000 subscribers alone. The figures voted, whose names, when the Judge here are suspiciously even, but we make the was kind enough to rise and allow an inspec- statement upon The World's authority. We regret to see our venerable neighbor losing so Lopez has shown himself too circumspect result was a Democratic victory. Majority in many subscribers at once, and it is possible to stake his whole fortune upon one single favor of the candidates of that ingenious that this loss accounts for its tendency to abandon the support of Gen. Grant and return to that of Gov. Seymour. Unless "Brick" Pomeroy starts his New-York Democrat, we shall despair of having a legitimate, trustworthy Democratic paper. In some respects The Herald is a better newspaper than The World. Its reports of cock-fights, for instance, ought to give it a large circulation among the representatives of the Democracy; although -Mr. Greeley did not, and does not, believe | Standard savs that a reaction of disappointment | mere in the Sixth Division protested until they | The World is probably more attractive to that | mere whisky and loss ornekers!"

class of people, by reason of its assaults upon the private characters of gentlemen, and the general indecency of its comments upon every public man in the Republican party. We take little interest in this competition, and merely allude to it as a matter of news. It is evidene that there is no room in New-York for both The Herald and The World. The question now is, Which shall go under?

Mr. Doolittle's letter on the Third Party is apparently intended to prove his own great value to any party he may consent to serve. He believes that the Democracy cannot succeed without the assistance of two wavering bodies, which he styles the Conservative Republican Corps and the War Democratic Corps. From these, he says, the main army of the Democracy must be recruited; these hold the balance of power. He speaks of himself as the leader of the Conservative Corps, and then modestly adds: "As a matter of pelicy, had the first office been given to a chief of one or of the other. it would have made our victory more easy. "if not more certain." The only corps of which Mr. Doolittle can fairly be considered a leader is that represented by Thenardier, in Victor Hugo's Les Misérables, who prowl about the battle-fields to plunder the dead and wounded. and march indifferently after one army or the other for the sake of the spoils. The Conservative Republicans are all going for Grant, as Mr. Doolittle himself would if he were only a little braver; and the place of the Senator is not at the head of any corps, but with the sutlers and camp-followers in the rear.

Already there are quarrels as to who shall belong to Seymour's Cabinet. The Democrata might as well discuss this question during the Summer, as there will be no necessity for discussing it after November. The Indianapolis Herald insists that Pendleton and Hendricks should both go into the Cabinet. The Tammany organ disposes of the claims of these two gentlemen in the following manner:

two gentlemen in the following manner:

"Mr. Pendleton, we presume, will be offered the Treasnry Department; this would be fit and proper. But Gov. Seymour would owe neithing to Hendricks; while there is a Western statesman, of eminent position, of national renown, toward whom the hearts of all sound Democrata instinctively turn, and to whose sagacity, courage, and eloquence Gov. Seymour is more indebted than to that of any other, or, indeed, all other men. We need not say that we refer to the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. Through his foresight, tact, and pluck, the nonmation was conferred unon our distinguished fellow-citizen. In constructing his Cabinet, we doubt not be will generously recognize the fact that the first place in it is due to Mr. Vallandigham. His appointment as Secretary of State would be extremely popular in the West and in the South, and would be hailed with enthusiasm by Positive Democratis all over the country. It would be no objection to his selection that this would place in the Cabinet two members from one State. This has been done before, and even now New-York has two representatives in the Cabinet. Hendricks, of course, will be brushed sade, and if either of the great statesmen of Ohio is to be ignored, it must be Pendleton, and not Vallandigham."

It seems that the old Hindoo barbarism of Suttee, or burning widows, is not extinct, but in spite of the progress of civilization there are still fanatics who cling to the horrible rite with all the tenacity of true conservatism. And so it seems that there are conservatives in our own country who are loth to give up the agree than with the editor of that paper. In right of walloping their own slaves and burning their own (and other men's) "niggers." Has Gov. Seymour any "friends" among the Min-

The Brooklyn Union says:

Collector Smythe of the New-York Custom-House is ger to go to Austria to represent this Republic aid to threaten that if his nomination is not con and is said to threaten that if mis homination is not can firmed he will remove from the Custom-House every em-ployé who favors the election of Grant and Colfax. It is a pity to see any man of any self-respect condescend to any such threat. Smythe seems, however, to have already begun this work of dismissal."

A rumor prevailed in certain quarters yesterday afternoon that a warrant was about to be issued by the United States authorities for the arrest of a Collector of Internal Revenue in this city, against whom it is charged that there is indisputable evidence of malfeasance in office. One allegation is that a pile of bonds a foot thick was found carefully stowed way in the safes, every one of which, on ext tion, proved to be worthless as a protection to the Government for the payment of the tax. Another is that men who were forced to pay money for the privilege of conducting business in his district are prepared to specify in topen court the date, day, and hour of such payments, and to designate the men who were present at such transactions. It is also charged, and with force, that the Collector alluded to did, on one day, accept one person on three distinct bonds, on each of which a different name appears. It is not thought at all probable that any one holding the position of Collector is so arrantly stupid that he could not recognize a person who should appear three times before him in one day, even if giving a different name each time. Another influence than that of fidelity to his oath of office is believed to have caused the official blindness. If an arrest is to be made, let it bear the appearance of validity, and not a restraint of liberty, to continue only so long as a Commissioner, Judge, or Justice is filling up the printed forms of bail bonds, when the culprit is free to leave the country, carrying with him the proceeds of his systematic robbery of the people and the Federal Treasury. When an arrest, such as the one rumored is effected, and the case goes into the courts, it may be found that whisky and tobacco manufacturers and dealers have paid more money to the recognized agents or outside men of Revenue officers, in some instances directly to the officers, than they ever

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Cornell University has secured as Professor of English and Constitutional History in that institution, a man who has been Professor of History at Oxford, and who has otherwise distinguished himself in literature and politics. For some months it has been understood that Mr. Goldwin Smith was coming to this country to study our history and institutions, but the announcement that he would take one of the chairs at the new university was a surprise. Mr. Smith's stout advocacy of our course during the late war, as well as his prestige and attainments, will make his residence in this country peculiarly agreeable to the American people.

Goldwin Smith was born in 1823 at Reading, England, where his father was a physician. He was educated at Eten and at Christ Church and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford. He graduated in 1845, carrying off some of the most important scholarships and prizes, and was soon after elected a Fellow of University College in which he be came a tutor. Like many English gentlemen of education, he was called to the bar, but never practiced. He was Secretary to the two Oxford Commissions, and was a member of the Education Commission of 1859. In 1886 he resigned the Professorship of History at Oxford, which he had held for some time. Goldwin Smith has written largely during the last few years, his lectures on Modern History and on the Study of History being best known. His latest work was a historical study on the three English statesman, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt. He has wrif. ten besides as a journalist, and has contributed to various literary publications. He is one of the most liberal of English scholars, and all his writings are fraught with the spirit of liberty. In deference to this spirit, which has always controlled him, he was recently asked to write the history of the Jamaica disturbances, and the subsequent fallure to bring Ex-Governor Eyre and his associates to justice, but this he was compelled to decline One of his earliest lectures was on the Foundation of the American Colonies, and his studies after his arrival in this country, will doubtless result in the most compre hensive work on America that has yet appeared, except at American hands.

A good story is told of the Pendleton Escort. Pat Cleary was delegated to lay in commissary supplies for the Escort. He accordingly purchased 15 barrels of whisky, 100 kegs of lager beer, and six pounds of crackers. The bills were rendered to Dick Cox, the cashier, for inspection and payment. Dick, in scanning the accounts, remarked: "Fifteen barrels whisky-all right; one hundred barrels beer-all right; six pounds crackers -thunder and Mars, Pat, why the devil didn't you get